Assisted by the following Eminent Artists: Tickets 50 cents. To be had at all the Music stores and at the Hall on the evening of the Cou-

Commence at a o'clock. jezz-tt : SMITH & NIXON'S HALL. For a Short Season, Commencing

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ARL BELEE Leadier of Orthesira,
RED SPONER Musical Director,
D. RUBART STUMMERS Manager, EIGHTEEN UNAPPAGACHABLE ARTISTS. iom the press every-where indersed by public auction, have prenounced "No Prus Ultra."

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Warerooms, No. 19 has been been all kinds from made to order. E. WHITEHEAD, HORSE DOCTOR AND SHOEK, having had thirty rears's experience with an extensive practice in the Veterinary art and Shoeing comblesed, begs leave to inform the public that he can be found at all times at his place of business and residence, No. 14 Bichmend it was. All kinds of Horse Powders, Omtawais and Liniments, constantly on hand.

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P. P. BELKNAP, DERVIST. or shocks to the nervous system. My mode of operating and application is different from any now in man, and is exhibitating instead of debilitating to the system. Teeth filled substantially, and Artificial Teeth made in all the various styles its suit the most fastidious. Terms moderate, B. B.—All Enstern, Western, and Virginia money taken at me

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Cincinnati Dailn Press.

VOLUME V.

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1861.

NUMBER 109.

Railroad Bulletin.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

The time on the following roads is seven minutes faster than city time, with the exception of the Ohio and Mississippi and Indianapolis and Cincin-nati, which is twolve minutes slower. CINCINATI, HAMILTON AND DATTON.

Express 7.00 A M. 4.50 P.M.
Express 7.00 A M. 2.00 A M.
Samp Dennison Accomation 3.15 P.M. 7.00 P.M.
Clumbus Accommodation 3.15 P.M. 10.00 A M.
Complus Accommodation 5.00 P.M. 2.00 A.M.

Mail. 5.38 A.M. 5.50 P.M. Accommodation 11.50 A.M. 10.50 A.M. Chicago Express 5.30 P.M. 11.50 P.M. Covington And Lexington. First Teals.

More Blasked Batterles-Rebel Batterles on the Potomac.

A correspondent of the New York Ecening Post says:

Matters look a little squally down the river. The rebels are very busy at certain points, and doubtless have a dozen batteries on the banks of the Potomac by this time, and the most of them masked. New bat-teries are being planted every day at Acquia Creek, but this is a matter of no particular moment so long as it is the creek and not the river which the batteries command. But there is a battery further down the river which threatens to close the navigation of the Potence.

which threatens to close the navigation of the Potomac.

At Acquia Creek the river makes a turn suddenly to the east, and runs straight in that direction for twenty miles. It then changes very abruptly for the the and at this turn on the Virginia site, as the well-known Matthias Point, which ammands the Potomac. Here the rebels have a battery, for a few days since they opened it upon a vessel which was coming up the river with United States troops aboard. The battery was abandoned by the explosion of a few shells sent from the steamer's deck, but only temporarily. It shows the purpose of the Confederates—they mean ere long to hold this Matthias Point, the best for their purposes on the river, and at the proper moposes on the river, and at the proper mo-ment, cut off our line of communication down the river. The Government will not down the river. The Government will not permit this if it can belp it. So soon as any demonstration is made by the rebels, our vessels can land troops above or below it, attacking it in the rear. There is a good road from Acquia Creek to Matthias Point, and as a railway russ all the way from Richmond to Acquia, the rebels will have no trouble in forwarding artillery or men to either point.

POSITION OF A KENTUCKY CONGRESSMAN --The following is an extract from a speech ecently delivered by Hon, Chas, A. Wickliffe, just elected to Congress from the Bards-

town District of Kentucky : It has been charged that this war has been insugurated by the United States for the purpose of crushing and subjugating the slave States. This charge is not true. I was opposed to its commencement for any purpose. It was commenced by South Carolina and the cceded States by various acts of open hos-ility—by the seizore of the forts, arsenals, navy yards, custom-houses, sub-treasury, mints, money, and property of the United States by armed force. After the capture of Fort Sunter, the whole military force of the South was turned toward Washington City, with the declarations made by the officers and representative men of the Confederate States that their purpose and object was the relizure and occupation of Washington City, and the overthrow of that Government founded by Washington and his compatriots, the best Government ever formed by man. No patriot, no Kentuckian, could be willing to see, can now be willing to witness with indifference, the efforts of the Southern Confederacy to take possession of or destroy the Capital of the nation, and destroy that Government which has protected its citizens

How Powder is Put on Board a War SHIP.-On last Friday, the United States steamer Colorado received her powder. The process is thus described by the Boston True-

at home and abroad.

The Colorado has a red flag at her mast-bead to day, indicating that she is taking her powder on board. All fires and all lights are put out in the ship at this time, and all hands must have a cold dinner. Noth-ing can be cooked, even for the officers. The custom generally is to cook enough the day before the magazine is opened. The Col-crado will take about fifty thousand pounds of powder. It is placed in copper tanks, and each tank has from one hundred and fifty to two bundred pounds in it, all made up into cartridges. Each tank is marked with the cartridges. Each tank is marked with the size of the gun or cartridges. Each gun has three or four different sized cartridges, the largest being for the first charge. As the gun gets warm a smaller size is used, and so on down to the smallest. Near the entrance to the magazine is what is called a special course. A large lantern is here arranged, with a sort of bull's eye, which throws a light into the magazine. While the power arranged is the course of the light into the miguzine. While the powder is being carried in, a man is here stationed with a bucket of water, prepared to use it in case any thing should happen to the lantern. The utmost care is used to prevent

THE COTTON QUESTION .- W. F. Stearns, of the firm of Stearns, Hobart & Co., Bombay, and son of President Stearns, of Amherst College, in a recent letter to his friends,

dated April 12, says: "I went into the interior a few weeks since. as far as Sholapore, and found that the na-tives throughout the country had heard of the troubles in America, and that the amount of land which had been laid out and planted by them, with cotton, was something as-tounding. My word for it, founded on per-tonal observation, if the Secession movement continues, in five years India will export four million bales. The quality is constantly improving, and the means of transportation are becoming as easy that the South will can are becoming so easy that the South will not be able to command the monopoly of the staple out of the Union."

England is building railroads rapidly into

Regland is building railroads rapidly into the interior, so that the cotton crop, very soon, can be moved as fast as it is produced to the sea shore, and the ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, shortening the distance six thousand miles, will be finished in twelve months. When this is done, Great Beitain will be delivered from temptation, at least in part, to those acts of injustice and meanness, for the sake of American cotton, which now parti her own honor and the liberties of man-kind.

OUR REMATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—Lord Lyons, accompanied by Secretary Seward, visited the President, a few days since. Lord Lyons, says a correspondent, presented dispatches from his Government, conveying strong assurances of its desire to preserve and perpetuate friendly relations with this country, and to avoid all interference in our domestic affairs. He also stated that his Government had determined not to admit any prizes taken by Southern privateers into any of the ports of England or the British President, a few days since. Lord Lyons, says a correspondent, presented dispatches from his Government, conveying strong assurances of its desire to preserve and perpetuate friendly relations with this and perpetuate friendly relations with the country, and to avoid all interference in our domestic affairs. He also stated that his government had determined not to admit any prizes taken by Southern privateers into any of the ports of England or the British

Treason in the Maryland Legislature -An Act of Amnestr Proposed. The traitors in the Maryland Legislature

have prepared and will, no doubt, pass the following act of amnesty, to screen the ruffi-ans who fired upon and killed the Massachusetts troops on the 19th of April, Under such an act the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the declaration of martial law will be imperatively necessary:

law will be imperatively necessary:

Whereas: On the 19th of April last a number of boys and other persons got up an affray with some soldiers passing through Baltimore, and those soldiers fired into the crowd of persons who happened to be assembled in the street, killing some innocent and unoffending people, which so exasperated the persons present as to lead to a conflict between the troops and the people.

And, whereas, none of the purposes o public justice would be attained by the prose-cution of any one concerned in said dis-turbance, but, on the contrary, their prose-cution would subject the city and county of Baltimore to great and unnecessary expense;

haltimore to great and unnecessary expense; therefore, Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland: That all the courts, public officers and Grand Jury are hereby forbidden to prosecute or punish any person concerned in the aforesaid affray with the soldiers in the city of Baltimore on the 19th of April inst; or for any offenses arising from or growing out of said affray, or in any way connected therewith.

connected therewith.

Section 2. And be it further enacted: That all laws of this State, whether statute law or common law, which prescribe punishment for any of the offenses mentioned in the preceding section, be and the same are backly repealed. hereby repealed.

What the Secessionists are Fighting For, and What They Have Lost.

The Louisville Journal says: The Louisville Journal says:
The Secessionists of the seceding States may that they are fighting for every thing dear to freemen. We don't see that they have gained any thing, but it is very casy to see what they have lost. Among their lesses a cotemporary enumerates these:

1. They have lost the liberty of free speech, the dearest right of a freeman. They dare not speak excent in one way. The

not speak except in one way. The tyranny and cruelties of Caligula and Nero were and cruelties of Caligala and Nero were tender mercies compared with the reign of terror now pervading the seceding States.

2. They have lost the right of voting upon the Constitution under which they live. The voice of the people is hushed, and they are bound hand and foot, and are at the mercy of the few purse-proud aristocrats.

3. They have lost at least fifty per cent, of the value of their property, and receive in its stead an increased taxation.

4. They have lost their titles to their prop-

4. They have lost their titles to their property, it being subject to confiscation for the support of those whose feet are upon their

necks.
5. They have lost their trade and commerce, all kinds of business being com-

pletely prostrated.

6. And last, though not least, they have lost their self-respect and civilization. They repudiate their debts, and appropriate other people's property and make a virtue of it.

For opinion's sake, they commit barbarities upon citizens of the United States which the most neglected and inhument. the most untutored and inhuman savage

the most intuitored and innuman savege would blush to be guilty of.

These are a few of the 'liberties' they have lost. What liberties are they now fighting for? And how many "rights" have they gained through the agency of Secession? Let some Secessionist answer—if he can.

A FRENCH VIEW OF PRIVATEERING .- An elaborate discussion on the subject of privateering recently took place in the French Academy, Among the speakers was Michael Chevalier, who thus concluded his remarks: At the outset I spoke of the general har-mony of earthly things. I will again invoke it to say that in virtue of this very harmony, privateering has in our day become impossi-ble. While the moral sense of the civilized

world condemns it, the perfection of instru-ments of naval warfare renders it impracti-cable. Formerly these corsairs sailed fast-sailing crafts, which defied pursuit by war vessels and even by frigates. They had thus every chance to escape the cruisers sent out to take them. With steam navigation this is no longer

possible. A privater, in a condition to escape our new cruisers, would certainly be a ruinous speculation. This accursed trade is thus cut up by the roots by the progress of is this cut up by the roots by the progress of the industrial arts. To put an end to it com-pletely, but one thing is necessary—let the two or three Great Powers declare that they are resolved no longer to tolerate it, and that they will treat as prates all found practicing it. When those who are minded to enter on this kind of hearing are recorded. this kind of business understand that they run the risk of being hung, their enthusiasm for this strange profession will be dear for this strange profession will no doubt quickly cool. Let us hope, then, that one of these days the institution of privateering will be looked upon as a thing of the past.

THE GENTLEMEN SOLDIERS OF THE SOUTH. A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Montgomery, Ala, June 5:

Our city, generally so quiet on Sunday, was very lively that day. The streets were filled with soldiers, who discussed freely the state of affairs, some of them jolly and singing, others uttering their dissatisfaction, and threatening to help themselves, if necessary, and some entering the churches and disturbing the service, thinking, apparently, that they were past praying for. In the after-noon the Central Bank was opened, and \$3,000 distributed among the men to quiet them, but the largess had little good effect. Some visited houses of prostitution, and com Some visited houses of prostitution, and com-mitted the most horrible eutrages; others continued roving the city, hallowing, sing-ing and threatening, to the great aiarm of the citizens, until other soldiers in camp were ordered to subdue the tumult. They were busy all the evening and night. Five of the Zouaves were killed, and more than one hundred were dispersed in the woods, most of whom were alterward caught, and sent to Virginia by the express train. sent to Virginia by the express train.

The newspapers were ordered not to make these disgraceful proceedings public, and, of course they obeyed instruction

THE SECESSIONISTS OF TENNESIEE.-Notwithstanding the triumph of the Secessionists at the recent election in Nashville, Tenn. they feel little disposition to rejoice over their success. A private letter from that city, dated June 13, says:

I told you in my last that it was reported the names of the Union voters would be published. They have not been, nor will they be. So much private opposition was expressed by the friends of these men, even by the strongest Secssionists, that the papers dared not do it. It would have caused bloodshed, it is thought. There has not been the slightest celebration of the great "victory" of the Secessionists, nor any prospect of any. No. Secessionists, nor any prospect of any. No-body seems glad, but all look gloomy. What a comment is this.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Subjugation of the Rebels.

Senator Johnson in Washington-The Tennessee Election-English Fitting Out Privateers-Jim Lane to Command a Brigade-The Virginia Convention Intends to Repudiate the Public Debt-The Expected Attack on Washington-From Baltimore-Extraordinary Session of the Cabinet-The Military Officers to Attend-Bank Riot at Milwaukie-Military Called Out-Several Persons Wounded.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.] Washington, June 24.—Senator Johnson estimates the Union insjority in Eastern Tennessee at nearly twenty-five thousand, and for Secession in Western and Middle Tennessee, under fifty thousand. He believes, with a fair canvass and more time, the State would have been carried for Union. He says arms are wanted both in Tennessee and Kentucky for Unionists. A traveler from Richmond, yesterday, re-

ports forty thousand troops moving thence to Manness, and but few now at Manness.

A large force moved to Fairfax Courtbouse; it is said there are ten thousand

there.

The Times's Paris correspondent says that
Spencer, Consul to Paris, has been ordered
to leave. He is proved to entertain sympathy The Government has appointed a Commission to inspect troops.

The State Department received a dispatch

that Beauregard has moved a large portion of his troops to Fairfax.
It seems that the line of communication with the rebels is one; through Louisville; quantities of provisions are still sent to rebel states through there.
It is said Beauregard recommends a guerilla

warfare in Western Virginia.

Batteries are planted at every available point between our lines and Manaceas. Batteries dot the road to Fairfax. The rebets seem ignorant of the fact that when Scott orders an advance be can easily avoid Manaceas. Private letters received per Africa say a

large number of privateers are fitting out in England for the rebels. It is reliably re-ported several have already left and are now on the way to this country. Our Minister's attention has been directed to this.

General Jim Lane returns to Kansas in a few days. His brigade consists of five regi-ments of infantry, six companies of cavalry

ments of minntry, six companies of cavary and six of artillery.

The famous Montgomery will command a regiment. Lane issued a proclamation, calling on the people of Kansas to rally under the flag, announcing his intention to aid the Unionists of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

The reported movement of rabels toward our lines is confirmed. It is thought the rebel commanders are obliged to do this, in consequence of murmurs of dissatisfaction among the man BALTIMORE, June 23 .- The First Penn-

Barrings, dune 23.—the First February and the request of Governor Hicks. There are now thirteen hundred Federal troops at Monocacy bridge, and twelve hundred at Sharpsburg, on their way to Harper's Ferry. It is thought Harper's Ferry will be occupied to-day. day.

Government's possession of the telegraph will not permit any thing published relative to the movement of the troops. The report is incorrect about hanging Colonel Bowman

and Mr. Chase. Samuel Fern, four merchant, has been held to bail in \$20,000 for treason, charged with placing anchors across the railroad track on

A resolution has been introduced into the Richmond Convention, instructing the Fi nance Committee to inquire into the pro-priety of setting aside all debts, bonds, &c., ue by the Common wealth to citizens of suc States of the Federal Union as are engaged in sustaining the war of invasion, to be held as a trust fund for indemnity for losses sus-tained by citizens of the State.

ALEXANDRIA, June 23.-Colonel McCook of the First Ohio Regiment, desires a correction of the misstatement in the New York papers, regarding the surgeon of the regi-ment. The doctor was on hand at the fight at Vienna, and rendered all possible assist-ance. His instruments, unfortunately, were in charge of an attendant who was carried by the engineer back to Alexandria.

New York, June 24 .- The World's dis patch says latest advices continue to repre sent it the intention of Beauregard to advance on the Federal lines. Yesterday was the day fixed on for a movement on Washington. The Government is satisfied of this, and has ascertained that an extensive spy system is in operation for the benefit of the rebels. Government letters have been sent daily from Washington South, by persons who are here to watch the operations of the Government.

Professor Lowe takes his balloon down to Falls Church to-day. He will make an as-cension to-morrow morning, and take a view of the rebel camps at Fairfax. It is believed that the Navy Department

It is believed that the Navy Department will make an average of all the bids for gunboats, and award them to contractors who will build them within sixty days.

The Tribume's dispatch says that Baltimore is quiet on the surface, but profoundly sgitated underneath, and is only held in check by fear. At any indication of an outreak, Major General Banks will, without doubt, shell the city from Fort McHenry. He is the man to obey his orders to the very letter.

Re enforcements, for which Colonel Stone has sent, are only of ordnance, without which he hesitates to cross the river and at tack the enemy's batteries that daily menace

him.

The original design of his expedition was to cut off the retreat from Harper's Ferry.

Commodore Vanderbilt has offered the Government the steamer Vanderbilt at a fair remuneration. If the Government wont take her on these terms, he will make her a

present to the United States.

The Atlantic Steamship Company, through Vanderbilt, bave offered Government the vanderbilt, have onered Government the following steamers: Ocean Queen, new and complete in every respect; the Ariel, in fine condition; the new iron steamship Champion, built in 1859, very light draught of water, and steamer Daniel Webster.

The price of either or all of said steamers is subject to the decision of the Board of Commoderes.

ducting the war. That the rebels have changed theirs can not be doubted; hence it is believed that General Scott has some new project to submit at this great council of

Our Government has demanded of the Prussian Minister that the exequator of Trappman, Prussian Consul at Charleston,

rappman, Pressian Consul at Charleston, who recently left Boston with dispatches from Jeft. Davis to his couriers in Europe, shall be withdrawn. This demand will be complied with by that Government. It is stated that all dispatches to and from the South, that go to Europe, are sent through the foreign legations. This matter will undoubtedly be inquired into.

Senator Sherman arrived here to-day, from General Patterson's headquarters, accom-

Senator Sherman arrived here to-day, from General Patterson's headquarters, accompanied by his brother, Colonel Sherman.

Dudley Mann, one of the rebel Commissioners, in a letter to a banker here, states that England will recognize the Southern Confederacy by the 1st of January.

Dudley predicted, over two months ago, the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by both England and France, before the Fourth of July. He has now postponed it till the 1st of January.

Four Musice, June 23.—General Butler spent the morning at Newport News, whence no movement of importance was presented. Private Parker, of the Vermont Regiment, prisoner to the rebels after the Great Beth of affair, just exchanged, gives the following news: S. W. Clark, of the Third New York Regiment, described the night bether the tegiment, deserted the night before the flair at Great Bethel. He obtained a citi-en's dress from a Secessionist, and gave the reh's dress from a Secretionist, and gave the rebels full information of our movements. He is now at Richmond. Purker, on the evening of the fight, was marched to Yorktown, and from that point to Richmond; there he was kept until exchanged. He was carefully guarded, but in every respect was all treated.

He reports the rebel force at Yorktown as Le reports the rebel force at Yorktown as very large—every steamer brought down additional troops. Provisions were scarce, and the Confederate troops were baily fed and clothed. There were but few passengers between Yorktown and Richmond.

Last week a storehouse at Richmond containing one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property, was destroyed by fire; and on of property, was destroyed by fire; and on sunday night the war steamer Glencos was surned to the water's edge. Both were fired by incendiaries, whom the rebels are vainly attempting to discover. They now have but two small steamers on the river.

Washington, June 24.—The new steam-frigate Pensacola, it is thought, will be ready r service in four weeks. It is said the present available volunteer force is over three hundred thousand men. WILKIBARRE, PENNA., June 24.-H. B. Wright, Union candidate for Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District, is efected over D. K. Raudall, Democratic candidate, by an overwhelming majority.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24—Colonel Charles Biddle has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress, in the Second District. The Republican candidate is Charles O'Neill.

Milwaukis, June 24.—The feeling against the Banks, which has been growing for some days, culminated this morning in an attack on them by a mob. Mitchell's Bank was first attacked. The farniture was destroyed. Mr. Mitchell, with several clerks was in the building at the time, one of whom was carried out in-

The mob afterward attacked the State Bank, the Bank of Milwaukie, Junean Bank, and Martin's Broker's office. The damage and Martin's Broker's office, The damage done to these was very large, The Montgomery Guards, Captain O'-Rourke, were called out by the Mayor, but after arriving upon the ground refused to

ict. The Zonaves were then called out and fired on the mob with buckshot.

Fears are entertained that sad work will occur this afternoon.

Additional by the Bremen New York, June 24.—A Madrid corre-pendent, referring to a dispatch stating that resident Lincoln had declared, if Spain occupied St. Dowingo, she would do so at her own liek and peril, says that Government received no official notice of any such decisration, but is prepared to defend the integrity of the territory which it has annexed a Seain to Spain.

Liverpool, June 13 - Sales of Cotton for three days, including Wednesday, 22,000 bales-6,000 to speculators and exporters. Market closed dulf. Advices from Manchester unfavorable. Market for goods and yarns onict. Prices stands uiet. Prices steady.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.-Wakefield, Nash & Co report Flour dul, and declined 6d; sales at 26@28s. 6d. Wheat very dull and holders pressing on the market, at a deand holders pressing on the market, at a decine of 2d. Richardson, Spence & Co. say some forced sales were made at a decline of £@9d.; red at 10@10s. 6d; white at 11s. 6d. @13s. 6d. Corn steady: sales made at 30s; yellow, 36@30s. 6d; white, 31s @33s. 6d. Provisions—Berf quiet; Pork quiet; Bacon heavy, and holders pressing on the market at low rates. Lard dull and quotations nominal at 52@55s.

London, June 13 .- Breadstuffs are dull, and London, June 13.—Breadstuffs are dull, and all qualities declined. Sugar dull, with a slight decline upon all qualities. Cocsols, 89%@@90% for money, and 90%@90% account. Illinois Central Railroad Stock, 39% discredited Erie, 21%; New York Central, 55.
The Bremen brought \$250,000 in specie.

From Havana

New York, June 24,-The steamers Co-10th, bave arrived. Yellow fever has made its appearance at Iavans, but not yet among the shipping. It is reported that five important towns in the interior of San Domingo have been forti-fied and assisted by Haytiens, who intend to

resist the Spanish progress there.
It is reported that the inhabitants of one village there had been massacred by the Spanish troops for refusing to swear alle-giance to Spain. It was also reported that the Spanish troops were defeated in small engagements. Additional troops were being sent from Hayana for re-enforcements. Intense excitement exists relative to affairs

n the United States. The stock of sugar was three hundred and welve thousand barrels.

The De Soto has the mail bags of the lost steamer Zuler. SUNDAY A DAY OF BATTLES.—The great

The price of either or all of said steamers is subject to the decision of the Board of Commodores.

Johnson and Etheridge, of Tennessee, have been assured by the War Office that the Union men of East Tennessee and wherever else in the State they may need assistance, shall be sustained by the strong arm of the Government, and an order has been assured including Tennessee in the district under command of Brigadler-General Anderson.

A naval expedition of much magnitude will soon be fitted out to operate on the coast of Texas, consisting of war vessels and transports, carrying munitions of war and men. The expedition will be large enough to take the field, and form a nucleus around which the Union men under Houston can rally.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald 1]

Washington, June 23.—To morrow there will be an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet, when Generals and Colonels now in and about Washington, will be present. It is understood that Major-Generals Butler, Banks and Dix have all been summoned.

Scott will submit his programme for con-

GRAPTON, VA., June 23.—Major-General McClellan and staff arrived here early this morning, accompanied by Lieutenant Macks, Company I, Fourth United States Artillery, and the Sturgiss Rifle Company of Chicago, as body guard.

The Third and Fourth Chic Regiments

reached here this evening. The Ohio Ninth is encamped at Webster.

Brigadier-General C. W. Hill, of Ohio, and staff arrived yesterday, to take command of the Ohio Brigade of State troops. It is not known what movement is contemplated.

A descrier from the rebel comp at Bomney, reports their number to be three thousand five hundred.

Louisville, June 23.- The Democrat of

Louisville, June 23.—'The Democrat of this morning says a lot of tetters, percussion caps, and cartridges for the South, were select at Jeffersonville.

The same ps per says there is a great probability that breekinridge will not claim his seat in Congress, and it is the unanimous wish of his constituents that he will not.

A pecial to the Charleston Courier of the 200'n says only one in eight shells thrown by ne Sawyer gun to Sewall's Point burst, and a gunner at Acquia Creek says he was lately in the employ of the Government filling bombs, which he did with saw dust, and the shells fell harmlessly among them.

The correspondent of the Memphs Appeal says there is one Union man in the Legisla-

and the correspondent of the Memphs Appeal says there is one Union man in the Legislature of Tennessee, and no representatives from East Tennessee. Also that there was a late negro rebellion at Attakapas, Louisiana, headed by a German.

Troops left Memphis the 21st for White River, Arkansas. The Memphis Bulletin of the 22d says the The Memphis Bulletin of the 224 says the Confederate Government Agents are in the market for Wheat. All breadstuffs very high. Wheat quoted at \$1.25. Flour \$7.50 Ges 40; Corn. 60c.; Bacon 13½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c. for Sides; mess Pork. \$27; Coffee 23c. Active demand for all articles.

Coffee 23c. Active demand for all articles. The Richmond Enquirer says a paper is in circulation among Presbyterians of the State, calling a Convention at Richmond, to ascertain the sense of the Presbyterian in regard to the formation of a General Assembly of that church in the South.

The Memphis Builetin of the 22d says five or six hundred Missourians reached Memphis within forty eight hours, who will probably go back with the grand army of the West, now preparing, to exterminate the Abolition hordes. The same paper says the Lincolnites won't be permitted to hold Cairo many days after they interfere with or steal our steambosts.

GRAFTON, VA., June 23 .- General McClel lan has issued a proclamation, assuring the people of Western Virginia that the piedges given in his proclamation of May 26, will be faithfully carried out. He concludes:

"To my great regret I find that the enemies of the United States continue to carry on a system of hostilities prohibited by the laws of war among belligerent nations, and, of course, far more wicked and intolerable

course, far more wicked and intolerable when directed against loyal citizens, engaged in the defense of the common Government of all. Individuals and marauding parties are pursuing a guerilla warfare, firing upon sentinels and pickets, burning bridges, insulting injuring and even killing citizens because of their Union sentiments, and committing many kindred acts. I do now, therefore, make my arresumation and warred warred. make my proclamation and warn all persons that individuals or parties engaged in this species of warfare, irregular in every view which can be taken of it, thus attacking sentries, pickets, or other soldiers, destroying public or private property, or committing injuries against any of the innabitants us-cause of Union sentiments or conduct, will be dealt with in their persons and property according to the severest rules of military law. All persons giving information or aid to the public enemies will be arrested and kept in close custody, and all persons found bearing arms, unless of known loyalty, will

be arrested and held for examination."

Washington, June 22.—The report now received says only five thousand troops at Fairiax Court-house. There is some anxiety regarding the movements of the Confederate troops. There is nothing known only conjectures. It is thought a portion of Stone's troops have arrived at Point of Rocks.

Senator Johnson made a strong Union speech. He was called on by a concourse of

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23 .- The steamer that started for Norfolk with a flag of trace was not permitted to proceed beyond Sew-all's Point. She was met by a rebel steamer, which took the passengers to their desti-

yer's refled cun struck the rebel magazine, scattering the rebels and nearly exploding the magazines. The batteries were removed Several cannon at the fortress are being rifled. General Butler Issued an order prohibiting

risits to the fort for carlosity, &c.

A steamer will bring a number of fugitives from Norfolk, Tuesday.

Crancy Island and the Mainland bristles with carnon. With caunon.
Washington, June 23.—The Secretary of State dined with the foreign embass

yesterday.

Active movements are among the military.

Over thirteen thousand troops have reached here in the past week.

St. Louis, June 23.—The steamer J. C. Swon arrived at the Arsenal, from Boonville, at two o'clock this afternoon, bringing three hundred troops from Jefferson City and the

wounded from Boonville, nine in number-

wounded from Boonyine, also in number-one died ou the way down.

Colonel F. P. Blair arrived on the Seen, and will proceed to Washington, to-morrow, via Cincinnati.

He states that the number of State troops killed at Booneville was not less than forty. About five thousand United States troops are concentrated at Booneville, embracing the lows troops under Colonel Bates, the Kan-

sas forces under Colonel Spence, and Gen-eral Lyon's command of United States regu-lars and Missouri volunteers. From the South-west we learn that Colo-nel Sigel's regiment was within three days' march of Springfield, and Colonel Solomon's one day behind. Colonel Brown's regiment left Rolla this morning for the same destina-tion, Colonel McNeil's regiment left here this morning for Rolla.

tion. Colonel McNeil's regiment left here this morning for Rolla.

The latest heard from Governor Jackson he was joined at Warsaw by the State troops that attacked Captain Cook's command at Cole Camp, and passed rapidly on Southward.

A letter to the Democrat, from South-east Missouri, says that General Watkins was organizing troops in nearly all the counties in that portion of the State to co-operate with the Arkansan forces now at Pocahontus, Ark. Where a large number of Secretaingles. Ark, where a large number of Soccasionists from Missouri have already congregated. Armies were being taken up White River to

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Bremen.

New York, June 23,—The Bremen has arrived from Southampton 17th. The British Government has determined to send additional troops to Canada. It is thought desirable to be in a position to command the respect of any Irregular bodies which, in a moment of excitement, might assall them.

The Paris Monitour, publishes the declaration that Napoleon intends the strictest nautrality in American affairs. Ricasoli takes Cavour's position. The Pope's health is reestablished.

The English and French Embassadors are established at Pekin. The English school

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